

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1882.

日八月五午王

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STURTEVANT & CO., Cornhill, E.C. GORDON & GEORGE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. B. HENRY & CO., 31, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DODGSON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—Gordon & Goron, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports generally.—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELO & CO., Macao; CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama; LANE, CRAVILL & CO., Canton.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 % per annum.

" 6 " 4 % "

" 12 " 5 % "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W.M. RETNERS, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq. M. E. SASOON, Esq.

HON. F. B. JOHNSON, O. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

A. P. MCNAUL, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on Approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed

Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on

application, grants Drafts and Credits on

All parts of the World, and transacts every

Description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

FOR Sale.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT in Pamphlet

A Form, or the proceedings in the

Recent Legal Case of

REGINA v. PITTMAN,

concerning the whole of the Proceedings at

the Police Court, and report of the trial

Criminal Session, with connected Cor-

respondence and comments of the Press.

This will be now added a Report of the

Case.

PITTMAN, F. H. T. T. T.

Price per Copy.....50 Cents.

China Mail Office.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

MR. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm

ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

au1

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

jy9

### NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port,

as MERCHANT and COMMISSION

AGENT, under the Firm name of

"AARONS & CO."

Office, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, No. 14, 3rd

Floor.

HERMAN AARONS.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

jy9

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

#### FRESH LEMONS.

#### BATHING DRESSES.

#### LADIES' TENNIS SHOES.

#### LIGHT CANVAS BOATING SHOES.

#### WHITE CANVAS SHOES for SUMMER.

#### AESTHETIC LAWN TENNIS HATS. Latest Novelty.

#### CUMSHAW TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have just Received from Foochow, their first supply of the New Season's Cumshaw Mixture in five and ten catty boxes.

Price, delivered free to any address, \$ 7 50 per 5 catty box in the United Kingdom.....\$ 12.00 " 10 "

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 27, 1882.

#### Auctions.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

#### WEDNESDAY,

the 5th July, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

#### AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

#### TUESDAY,

the 4th July, 1882, at Noon, on Board the Steamship "Canton,"

And,

SUNDAY PASSENGER STORES,

belonging to the Estate of the late Vogel & Co.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery, and immediate delivery to be taken.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882.

jy5

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MORTGAGE.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public Auction, on

#### WEDNESDAY,

the 6th July, at 3 p.m., at the Promises,—

THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY comprising Section D of MARINE LOT No. 16, and Subsection 3 of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16A.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years,

and will be sold subject to the existing

Tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, June 26, 1882.

jy5

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.**  
No. 63, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),  
ARE NOW LANDING, EX  
A BRITISH BARQUE  
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING**  
STOVES.

**FAIRBANKS SCALES.**  
OAKUM.  
TAR.  
TURPENTINE.

**EX "AMERICAN MAIL"**  
CALIFORNIA  
RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Alphabetical BIS-  
CUTS.  
Fancy Sweet Mixed  
BISCUITS.  
Ginger OAKES.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
HOMINY.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.  
Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
Family PIG-PIKES in logs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

" Stuffed PEPPERS.

" Assorted PICKLES.

" MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,

including:

TEYSSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COOCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LEIBIG's & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE  
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

OLARET—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

1825 GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CHARET, " "

SHERRIES & POET—

SACOCHE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACOCHE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRKMAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEFEND WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

Az., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SANDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

"Galloway."

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 oz. boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

AYASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILTON'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFE and CASH BOXES,

Manufactured Price.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

## INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE  
RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual  
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The First.  
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Parties at current rates, payable either  
here, or in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Parties issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

Life Department.

Parties issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... £1,420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE,... £120,000.00

SPICIAL RESERVE FUND,... £120,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-  
CUMULATIONS, 6th... £1,940,553.95

APRIL, 1882.

Directors.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKOVSKY, Wm. MEYERINK,  
Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARY, G. H. WHEELER,  
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill.

Parties granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-  
nually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)  
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for the  
above Company, the Undersigned is prepared  
to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates  
and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposi-  
tions or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
RISKS of First Class Godown at  
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 | PAID-UP, £200,000.

Part-UP Reserve Fund, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.

plaint that has come under my notice, and as the old adage says that something cannot originate from nothing, I sincerely wish in the interests of the Colony, as much as anything else, that there is nothing in the present instance that cannot be remedied. With the unusual facilities which Hongkong possesses for this class of work, any action that would bring the Colony into disfavour with a class likely to be among its best customers is to be deprecated."

## OPENING OF THE "HONGKONG ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE".

The "Hongkong Engineers' Institute" was duly opened on Saturday evening, in the Rooms in Upper Wyndham Street (the old Hotel de l'Univers) which have been fitted up for the accommodation of its members. We have already referred to the preparations that have been made lately with the object of establishing an institution for the improvement and recreation of members of the Engineering profession, and now have pleasure in noting the success, so far, of the Committee in carrying out the programme they have set before them. The rooms, which are situated on the ground floor, are neatly fitted up as reading-room and billiard-room; and the material has been furnished for the games usually played at such institutions. No description of gambling will, of course, be permitted; and the large majority of the members have most sensibly supported the Committee in the decision that non-intoxicants only will be used as beverages in the Institute. A neat little bar has been placed in the reading-room, where temperance refreshments of every kind may be obtained; and the nucleus of a library has been formed.

There were over thirty members present at the opening of the Institute on Saturday night; and Mr John Inglis, President of the Institute, delivered the inaugural address, the general tone of which speaks well for the spirit of the promoters and for the future prosperity of the Institute.

The President (Mr Inglis) said that, on the official opening of the Institute, he wished to claim their indulgence whilst he gave a short retrospect, and remarked upon the origin, objects and aims of the Institute they had now established. Some time previous to the preliminary meeting held in April last, a feeling had gradually been gaining ground that, as a body, they ought to have a representative institution suited to the wants and tastes of the various resident engineers, as well as of the members of the sea-going branch who trade to and from this busy and ever-growing port. The statement that the first meeting proved successful was amply verified by a glance around the room which they had selected. Approximately the number of members was eighty, the number of invitations issued being a hundred and sixty-two; but they were in hopes that, as opportunities occurred, and as steamers from California, Australia, and the Northern China and other ports visited the place, they would have a considerable accession to their numbers. As for the objects of the Institute, they embraced various means of mutual and intellectual improvement, as well as the encouragement of that social intercourse so essential to the happiness of every one who feels that the greater portion of the pleasure of his own life depends on the pleasant moments which he can devote to true friendship in associating with those around him. In this sense they hoped to make the Institute a quiet place of resort, where engineers from all parts of the world may in many instances meet old friends and find themselves at home for the short time they may be here. The Committee did not, however, intend to leave out of view the main object of self-improvement, and all the standard weekly journals on engineering, etc., would be provided, together with a Scientific Library composed of all the latest editions of the best and most successful writers on mechanical science and engineering skill. In the Library would also be found a few works by writers of the early days of engineering, as even then curious and useful information could be gleaned, many of the rules and tables now in use having been derived from old authorities—those men who had given them a basis upon which had been built up some of the greatest industries of the present age. While providing a Library and Reading-room, they had not neglected the means of recreation, as in this climate a change from study was pre-eminently necessary, and the relaxation provided by a game of billiards, of chess, or of draughts, of whist, or such other innocent recreation would tend to vary the monotony of what might otherwise become a dull afternoon or evening. In their future plans much would necessarily depend on the encouragement and support of members of the profession who had not yet had the opportunity of joining the Institute. Their great desire, however, was self-improvement, and this, it is thought, could be greatly stimulated by the inauguration of a system under which lectures could be delivered, always (original or otherwise) read, and readings given in the Institute. On various subjects discussions would also be arranged for, which should excite interest by the ventilation of the different views. The same branch of exertion that the Committee trusted they were and still are, in the good of all concerned, to be adopted.

Mr Mackean said that the defendant had not been removed in any way whatever. By the Criminal Law Procedure Act, several of the sections of 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 100, had been introduced into Ordinance No. 3 of 1880. Although notice of trial was given to the defendant, and he agreed to take his trial at the next Sessions, a notice somewhat similar to that described in Ordinance No. 3 had been served on the defendant. That was with reference to the right of the defendant, whether he had a right to plead at one Session, and to be tried at the next Session. Mr Mackean said that at that point, the Court no doubt always leans towards the side of mercy, which would take into consideration whether the defendant had any grounds, presuming that he was called up at the present Sessions to be tried, for delaying the trial. He would now draw his Lordship's attention to the defendant's affidavit.

His Lordship said that unfortunately his affidavit had not been removed in any way whatever.

By the Criminal Law Procedure Act, several of the sections of 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 100, had been introduced into Ordinance No. 3 of 1880. Although notice of trial was given to the defendant, and he agreed to take his trial at the next Sessions, the defendant did not seem to do away with the right to traverse. It also seemed to him that under 14 and 15 Victoria, chapter 100, that section which gave the defendant a right to traverse, still remained, although it might not be precisely in the same form.

Mr Mackean said that as His Lordship suggested on that point that it was impossible for him to argue the point, but it seemed to him that the old practice was not followed, and that had not been generally observed.

Mr Mackean said he thought the defendant's affidavit would have been only too ready to meet the charge.

Mr Mackean said the defendant

twenty years or so, consequent in a great measure upon the vast strides which commercial enterprise had made in the Colony and on the Coast since that time. The immense amount of energy and enterprise displayed in the East by the various steamship companies was beyond the scope of his remarks, and would alone demand a lengthy technical paper for its consideration. They had also to consider the facilities now afforded by the numerous Dock and Machine Establishments, which were within the reach of engineers now visiting the Harbour. Scarcely a stone of these large and expensive works had been laid when the (the President) first arrived in the Colony. Besides that, there was a noted institution of this port which had sprung into existence since 1868, viz., the large and useful fleet of steam-launches which continually plied as ferry-boats, house-boats, and for other purposes. The President concluded by formally declaring the "Hongkong Engineers' Institute" duly opened for the purposes specified in its Rules, and expressed a hope that they would make it worthy of the noble profession to which they belonged, and that each and all would endeavour to advance more and more in the vast field of thought and improvement open to all, so that they might prove themselves worthy members of such an institution as that which they had just inaugurated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

3rd July.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow me a few lines in your valuable columns to tender, on behalf of Mrs Thomas Marr, her sincere thanks to the numerous members of the community who have so generously assisted her since her arrival in the Colony, a few days after the death of her husband.

I am Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
A. W. QUINTON.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS (SPECIAL).  
(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Monday, July 3.

THE BANDMANN—FRASER-SMITH LIBEL CASE.

Mr Mackean, instructed by Messrs Breerton and Wotton, appeared for the prosecutor. The defendant was in Court.

Mr Mackean said he appeared for the prosecutor to argue the point laid down by His Lordship on the last occasion the case was before the Court. That was an intimation that the old practice prevailed in Hongkong. Mr Mackean read the section which dealt with the practice in England, with regard to the right of a defendant in cases of misdemeanour to traverse, and afterwards pointed out that that section had been repealed by 14 and 15 Victoria, Chapter 100. It had been stated, he said, that there was a precedent for the prevalence of the old practice here, and that precedent was found in the case of Pereira v. Souza, in which case the Chief Justice intimated the same opinion, to some extent, as His Lordship had done. The then Attorney General argued that the old laws of England, unless repealed by implication or by an Ordinance, were still in force. Mr Mackean said that it was not to be the practice that where an Ordinance by implication repealed another Ordinance, the latter Ordinance could not be read consistently with the previous Ordinance. He thought it had been laid down that the previous Ordinance was considered, by implication, to prevail with reference to an Act of Parliament and one of the Ordinances of Hongkong, that was to say that where an Ordinance in force here could not be read consistently with an Act of Parliament it ought not to remain any longer in force. The defendant to whom his attention had been directed at this time was Ordinance No. 3 of '80. Mr Mackean read the definition of felonies and misdemeanours from Chitty's Criminal law, and then referred to Ordinance No. 3 of '80, where the particular form in which the notice of trial to be served on the prisoner was described, and in which the day on which the trial was to take place was specified. Mr Mackean submitted that the ordinance and the old practice as given in a previous ordinance by implication, could not consistently be read together. The old practice was that the defendant pleaded, and was then permitted to take his trial at the next Sessions. A notice somewhat similar to that described in Ordinance No. 3 had been served on the defendant. That was with reference to the right of the defendant, whether he had a right to plead at one Session, and to be tried at the next Sessions. Mr Mackean said that at that point, the Court no doubt always leans towards the side of mercy, which would take into consideration whether the defendant had any grounds, presuming that he was called up at the present Sessions to be tried, for delaying the trial. He would now draw his Lordship's attention to the defendant's affidavit.

His Lordship said that he believed Mr Mackean's argument was that he could not put in a replication.

Mr Mackean replied that that was so. He believed he was entitled to do this, and desired the plea amended to such a form as he would be able to reply or demur.

His Lordship said he believed if Mr Smith had obtained some legal advice.

Mr Mackean said there was a very convenient form of justification laid down in "Archbold's Practice." He could not call upon Mr Smith, unless he chose to do so himself, to make use of that form. He had had to a great extent, in some parts of the plea put in, to make out whether they were plea of not guilty or justification. He pointed out several paragraphs where he had found a difficulty.

His Lordship said it would be more convenient if Mr Smith pleaded generally, and that he had done, because in a plea of justification every libellous portion had to be replied to.

Mr Smith said his meaning was to plead justification to the whole.

His Lordship thought it would be advisable for Mr Smith to take the form out of "Archbold's Practice" where there was only one issue raised, whereas at present there were nine or ten issues raised, each of which was in the power of the prosecution to accept. It seemed to him that Mr Smith would rather hamper himself and his defence unless he adopted this form; he told him this because he was not represented by Counsel.

Mr Fraser-Smith said he did not wish to embarrass the learned Counsel. He wished to give him every facility.

His Lordship: You not only embarrass the Counsel, but it would be prejudicial to your defence.

Mr Fraser-Smith: I shall amend my plea, according to your suggestion.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before the Hon. G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Monday, July 3.

YUNG LUN & TANG ALOK.

The Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Breerton and Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, acted for the defendant.

On the 21st of August last year Yung Lune, the plaintiff in the case, purchased from Tang Alok, the defendant, inland Lot 801. The price was \$34,300; \$2,000 were set down as bargain money, and the assignment was to take place on the 26th of December. Plaintiff alleged that between the 26th of August and the 26th of December, he repeatedly applied for the title deeds so that the assignment should be made, but was always put off, more time being asked for. About the 16th January plaintiff says he again went to the defendant and asked him if he was ready to complete. Defendant said he must have ten or twelve days more. This was agreed to, and plaintiff told Tang Alok he was going to Canton. Directly he was gone Tang Alok proceeded to make time the execution of the contract to two letters were written, one on the 18th and another on the 21st, by Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, on behalf of the defendant informing Yung Lune that unless the plaintiff was completed by 10 o'clock on the 26th of January the property would be repossessed.

Mr Mackean said that was because

he had raised the question in the same way.

If a party did not choose to

say that he was not entitled to it, he might have seen that the defendant's

defence was very anxious to have

it decided.

Mr Mackean said he thought the defendant's

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not entitled to it.

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**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.  
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of *China Mail Office*.

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"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H. K. Daily Press*.

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Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field. And that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables, and other intelligence we consider likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the city, and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

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